14 RF Exposure Calculations for High Gain Antennas

From FCC 1.1310 table 1A, the maximum permissible RF exposure for an uncontrolled environment is $1mW/cm^{2.}$ The Electric field generated for a $1mW/cm^2$ exposure (S) is calculated as follows:

$S = E^2/Z$

where:
S = Power density
E = Electric field
Z = Impedance.

$E = \sqrt{S \times Z}$

$1mW/cm^2 = 10\ W/m^2$

The impedance of free space is 337 ohms, where E and H fields are perpendicular.

Thus:

$E = \sqrt{10 \times 377} = 61.4$ V/m which is equivalent to $1mW/cm^2$

Using the relationship between Electric field E, Power in watts P, and distance in meters d, the corresponding Antenna numeric gain G and the transmitter output power and solving for d,

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{P_{eak} \times 30 \times G}{E}}$$

Example using the Stub Omni-directional antenna

1. The Numeric gain G of antenna with a gain specified in dB is determined by:

$G = \text{Log}^{-1}(\text{dB gain}/10)$

$G = \text{Log}^{-1}\ 2.15 = 1.64$

Notice in Installation Manual:

While installing and operating this transmitter and antenna combination the radio frequency exposure limit of $1mW/cm^2$ may be exceeded at distances close to the antennas installed. Therefore, the user must maintain a minimum distance of 20 cm from the antenna at all time.
The table below identifies the distances where the $1mW/cm^2$ exposure limits may be exceeded during continuous transmission using the internal antenna

Antenna Type	Gain (dBi)	Gain Numeric	Peak output EIRP Power (mW)	Calculated RF Exposure Separation Distance (cm)	Minimum RF Exposure Separation Distance (cm)
Internal	2.15	1.64	33.1	2.1	20